

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition—

Senate. Mr. HOWARD, of Wisconsin, took the floor at the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's speech. He said he could not hear the government of the United States held up to the Senate as a model of cruelty and injustice without entering his protest against the assertion. He would like to have some instance of cruelty to the late rebels recited. He had heard of no hangings or shootings for the crime of rebellion. It was true that Jefferson Davis was in Fort Monroe. It was true that he had been confined in a cell and that he might die in prison. If he (Mr. Howard) had been President, Jefferson Davis would have been tried, and he would have died some time ago in the neighborhood of San Francisco. He remembered a case of treason against the State of Virginia committed by a man named John Brown, with an army of fifty-two men. This man and his army were captured, tried and hung. Since then treason against the United States had been committed, and Governor Henry A. Wise had taken a prominent part in it. So that in sharing the fate of John Brown, Mr. Wise had not long since defied the government of the United States, and assumed the idea of seeking or accepting a pardon.

limitation on prosecutions in treason cases. He said the importance of the bill was perhaps not fully understood by the nation. It was a very important bill, and it was a very important bill. The crime of rebellion was defined, and it was made punishable by fine and imprisonment only. In the treason trials at San Francisco, in October, 1863, Justice Field decided that since July, 1862, every act of rebellion was only punishable as rebellion. All acts of treason prior to July, 1862, were already covered by the three-year limitation in the statute of 1862. If Judge Field's decision were sustained, no one of the traitors could ever be punished, except by fine and imprisonment. He contended that the ruling of Judge Field, and cited the authorities to support his view, and said if it should be sustained this would shut the door against the right of prosecution for acts of treason prior to 1862, so that merited punishment might be awarded to a few, a very few, of the great conspirators. It was expedient to do so, because during all the rebellion it was impossible to prosecute for treason, and it was so still. He contended that there should be a right to prosecute for treason, and that it was expedient to do so, because during all the rebellion it was impossible to prosecute for treason, and it was so still. He contended that there should be a right to prosecute for treason, and that it was expedient to do so, because during all the rebellion it was impossible to prosecute for treason, and it was so still.

Mr. NEWELL, of New Jersey, next addressed the committee on the grave political questions of the hour. The people, he had decided in the recent elections that the late rebellious States must give guarantees for the future, and this decision had been made in the face of and against the whole executive patronage of the government, wrenched with a reckless disregard to the financial interests of the government. He contended that the power to regulate the election of members thereof, and to define the class of persons who were to vote, and consequently the regulation of the franchise, was a power which should be vested in Congress. He contended that the power to regulate the election of members thereof, and to define the class of persons who were to vote, and consequently the regulation of the franchise, was a power which should be vested in Congress. He contended that the power to regulate the election of members thereof, and to define the class of persons who were to vote, and consequently the regulation of the franchise, was a power which should be vested in Congress.

Mr. HOWARD asked Mr. Johnson if he understood him correctly when he understood him to say that if Jefferson Davis had been tried in court he would not be held amenable to the civil courts. Mr. JOHNSON said that was his opinion. Mr. HOWARD said that was true it was strange that Davis had not been liberated on a habeas corpus, as if the doctrine advanced by Mr. Johnson was correct. Davis could not be held in prison any longer. He (Mr. Howard) maintained, however, that this doctrine was incorrect, and could be proven so by Yates and others, and not in the counsel of the Administration, but he entertained no doubt that Davis would ultimately be released unconditionally, without any trial or punishment for treason or any other offense. He contended that Davis would ultimately be released unconditionally, without any trial or punishment for treason or any other offense. He contended that Davis would ultimately be released unconditionally, without any trial or punishment for treason or any other offense.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, next addressed the committee. He thanked the President that he had given in his annual message the proposed passage of the constitutional amendment. It was not material that he should promise the rebel States restoration on the adoption of that amendment. He contended that the rebel States should be restored without authority, and it would have been an untrue reflection of the spirit of the radical government of the country. He contended that the rebel States should be restored without authority, and it would have been an untrue reflection of the spirit of the radical government of the country. He contended that the rebel States should be restored without authority, and it would have been an untrue reflection of the spirit of the radical government of the country.

Mr. CHANDLER said he had no charge against the President of selling pardons. He had said that pardons were sold by certain Senators for money. He did not charge that the President sold pardons, or knew that they were sold. He would now say that when these facts were brought to the knowledge of the President, the President denounced the man who brought them, and the notorious business went on, the President declining to interfere to stop it. The question was then taken on Mr. Salsburg's amendment to repeal the entire Confiscation bill, and it was disagreed to.

House of Representatives. Mr. SCHENCK, on leave, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers any of the property of the United States still remaining in the hands of the rebels, to be considered appropriate and useful for the asylum. After explanation by Mr. Schenck the bill was read three times and passed.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, moved that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday. The SPEAKER stated that it would require a quorum to adjourn on. On division there appeared to be 25 yeas to 36 nays. Mr. WASHINGTON, of Ohio, suggested that there should be a fair and full understanding that the House should meet to-morrow for debate only, and not to do any business of any kind whatsoever. Mr. HOOPER withdrew his motion, and that arrangement was made.

HEARING OF A CLOTHING TRIP BEFORE ALDERMAN BUTLER.—At 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, a man giving the name of John Smith was before Alderman Butler, charged with robbing several clothing stores. The evidence contains the facts of the case:— Franklin S. Wilson sworn—I am an employee of the firm of Rockhill & Wilson, No. 663 Chestnut street; three coats (four having been stolen) belonging to me, and several other articles, were taken from the store some Wednesday morning, as we took an account, and missed them; they are valued at \$25 price. James M. Kelley sworn—I am employed by Messrs. Rockhill & Wilson; this man (Smith) came in and wanted to look at a suit of clothes, which were valued at forty dollars; he robbled me; he took them; he was standing in the same place; he finally concluded to take a suit ready-made; I sold them to him and laid them aside; he said he would come at half-past 12; he called, but did not take the suit; he gave the name of John Smith, and he was a stranger.

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MEDICAL. FOND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS. OF THE PASS Destructors. In one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without pumping, it is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and is a domestic remedy, unobscured, unobscured, unobscured.

LOOK AND LIVE! ELECTROPATHY. Drs. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES. THE OLD MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS, AND TEACHERS of this new system of curing disease. Would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to their new system of practice, which has already met great popularity in this city.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE. PANTOMIME MATINEE TO-DAY, at 1 o'clock. LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD. EVENING, DICK TURPIN, FADDY WILES' BOY, AND THE ICE KING'S WIFE.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSAL every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 10 o'clock. MUSICAL FUND BALL, 8 o'clock. Engagement made by the Germania Orchestra for a limited period, at WEDNESDAY, TAILOR & BROWN'S, No. 94 CHESTNUT ST.

CHRONIC DISEASES TREATED BY MEDICAL ELECTRICITY. DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1220 WALNUT STREET. For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for diseases, we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice.

MEDICAL. DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERNATIVE. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. If you have a fever, a cold, or a bilious humor, you are sick all over. It may appear in the form of a sore throat, a headache, or a general debility. Your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alternative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 241 CHESTNUT STREET, one door below Walnut. Established 1862. Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount. Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. United States Revenue Stamps, No. 241 CHESTNUT STREET, one door below Walnut. Established 1862.

AMUSEMENTS. COSTUMES! COSTUMES! A splendid Assortment of COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES FOR MAQUERADES, and for the gay and festive season, at the COSTUMERY. Of Twenty-four Years' Establishment. No. 917 RACE STREET, North Side.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. SATURDAY NIGHT FESTIVAL. FARWELL NIGHT. Forty-third annual appearance of the season, of MR. J. S. CLARKE. THE MEMBER FROM PIKE. Dimosthenes TOTTEN, MR. J. S. CLARKE. The glorious comedy of PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE. OPERA OF THE SEASON. CARLOS AND DIANA'S MINSTRELS, the most celebrated vocal and instrumental troupe of the day. LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD. EVENING, DICK TURPIN, FADDY WILES' BOY, AND THE ICE KING'S WIFE.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE. We manufacture the best quality of pianos, and we are prepared to repair and tune them. We have a large stock of pianos on hand, and we are prepared to deliver them at short notice.

MISCELLANEOUS. FITLER, WEAVER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Manila and Tanned Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc. No. 13 North Water Street, and No. 22 North Delaware Avenue.

CORN EXCHANGE. JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., DEALERS IN RAU AND BAGGING. Large and small GUNNY BAGS, constantly on hand. No. 221 N. W. WOOD STREET. JAMES CASCADE.

WILLIAMS & GORANT. 35 N. DELAWARE AVENUE. DEALERS IN RAU AND BAGGING. Large and small GUNNY BAGS, constantly on hand. No. 221 N. W. WOOD STREET. JAMES CASCADE.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE. THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION. APPOINTMENT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE. To Represent the Interests of Subscribers in the Eastern States!!! The Closing of the Books Close at Hand.

THE FINAL AWARD! 21st of JANUARY NEXT. 21st of JANUARY NEXT. Names of the Committee To Superintend the Drawing!!! The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Delegates to the Distribution of Premiums of the Crosby Art Association, positive to take place on the 21st of January, 1867, and will shortly proceed to Chicago, and act in conjunction with the Committee for the purpose of representing the interests of subscribers in the Eastern States.

THE ABOVE-NAMED GENTLEMEN. Will act in conjunction with the Chicago Committee, who recently published the card announcing the FINAL AWARD. CERTIFICATES..... FIVE DOLLARS. The remaining Shares can now be had on application to the PRINCIPAL EASTERN AGENT, THE ART INSTITUTE, No. 645 BROADWAY, New York.

T. B. PUGH, No. 607 CHESTNUT ST. (BULLETIN BUILDINGS), AND No. 1305 CHESTNUT STREET. FREE EXHIBITION. A collection of the Paintings to be awarded as premiums on the 21st of JANUARY may now be seen at the PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, No. 1305 CHESTNUT STREET. FREE TO THE PUBLIC. T. B. PUGH, Secretary.

ROOFING. OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH JOSEPH'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, AND COATED WITH LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making a perfectly water proof, LEAK PROOF ROOF. LEAKY CHIMNEY ROOFS repaired with GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, which is as good as a new roof. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, which is as good as a new roof. LEAKY ROOFS of all other materials, completely restored by the action of the weather, and constitute a thorough protection against leaks by rain or snow. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

COAL. R. W. PATRICK & CO., DEALERS IN LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL, HAZLETON, MAHANAY, EAGLE VEIN, AND REBROKEN STOVE. Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. \$25.00 per ton.

LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HENRY ROBINSON and JOHN RICHARDSON, Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN RICHARDSON, deceased, and to report thereon to the Court on the 15th day of January next, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of the appointment, on TUESDAY, January 15th, at 10 o'clock, at the office of the Auditor, No. 117 ALBERT STREET, in the City of Philadelphia. JAMES CLAYTON, Auditor.